Sri C. M. ARUMUGHAM.—What is the reason for having less than 100 students in the K. G. F. School for Europeans and Anglo Indians? Is it open only to them or to everybody?

Sri ANNARAO GANAMUKHI.—It may be open for every one. But as the minimum laid down by the Department is 25 and as they had 3 sections it was in order.

ಶ್ರೀ ಕೆ. ಪಿ. ರೇವಣಸಿದ್ದಪ್ಪ.—ತುಮಕೂರಿನ ಕೆಲವು ಭಾಗಗಳಲ್ಲಿ 600-700 ವಿದ್ಯಾರ್ಥಿಗಳಿದ್ದರೂ, ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲು ತೆರೆಯದಿರಲು ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಆ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಇಲ್ಲಿ ಬರುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಕೆ. ಜೊಮ್ಮೇಗಾಡ.—ಎರ್ನಾಲ್ಲಿ ನೂರಕ್ಕಿಂತ ಕಡಿಮೆ ಸಂಖ್ಯೆ ಇದೆಯೆಂದು ಲಸ್ಸಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಕೊಟ್ಟಿದ್ದೀರೊ, ಅಂಥ ಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳನ್ನು ಆಕ್ಕ ಪಕ್ಕದ ಬೇರೆ ಹೈಸ್ಕೂಲುಗಳೊಡನೆ ಸೇರಿಸ ಬೇಕೆಂದು ರಿಪೋರ್ಟ್ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿದ್ದಾರೊ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಅಣ್ಣಾರಾವ್‌ಗಣಮುಖಿ.—ಹಾಗೆ ಎಲ್ಲಿಯೂ ಕಳುಹಿಸಿಲ್ಲ. ಅಂಥ ಮರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡ ಬೇಕಾದ ಸಂಧರ್ಭಗಳು ಬಹಳ ವಿರಳ.

GOVERNMENT INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS SUSTAINING LOSS FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS.

* *Q.*—906. Sri S. KARIAPPA (Virupakshipura).—

Will the Government be pleased to state:—

(*a*) the names of Government Industrial concerns that have been sustaining loss for the last five years;

(*b*) the extent of loss in each case (the information may be furnished yearwise for the past five years);

(*c*) the steps that have been taken and contemplated to be taken in respect of each of such concerns?

A.—Sri B. D. JATTI (Chief Minister).—

(*a*) (1) Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.
(2) Government Central Workshop, Mercara.
(3) Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.
(4) Government Silk Filatures, Mysore.
(5) Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.
(6) Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

(*b*) *Vide* statement appended.

(Sri B. D. JATTI)

(c) (1) *Government Porcelain Factory, Bangalore.*

The Oil Tunnel Kiln, which developed some trouble, has since been repaired. The Boiler which also needed some repairs, has also been set right. The production has considerably increased forn March 1961: Japanese Technicians have been invited to be in technical charge of the Factory to remedy the shortfall in technique. These technicians are expected early and will be in technical charge of the Factory to modify and correct the present system, where necessary, and to off-set the short-fall in production. These measures are expected to reduce the cost of production, increase the out-put and lead to profitable working of the factory.

(2) *Government Central Workshop, Mercara.*

All the Divisional Officers around Coorg District have been requested to send their repair works to this workshop. This has resulted in progressively reducing the losses sustained by this workshop. To increase the earning capacity of the workshop further, the installation of a saw-mill as an adjunct to the workshop has been sanctioned and action is being taken to instal the saw-mill.

(3) *Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore.*

The production has been stepped up since December 1960. A target production of Rs. 1.00 lakh, on an average per month, for the current year is expected to be reached, which will balance the excess expenditure and leave a little surplus as well.

(4) *Government Silk Filatures, Mysore.*

(5) *Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura.*

(6) *Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.*

The machinery in the filatures is being modernised with a view to increase production, improve quality and reduce the cost of production. A scheme for payment of incentive bonus to the workers on production basis has been introduced in the Government Silk Filatures at Kanakapura and Mysore. The question of extending this scheme to the other filature at Kollegal is being examined. The Central Silk Board have appointed a Fact Finding Committee to go into the working of the filature industry and to suggest measures to place the filature industry on a sound basis. The findings of the Committee and their recommendations are awaited.

Statement showing Loss in the Government Industrial Concerns during the last five years

Sl. No.	Name of the Industrial Concern	Loss during the year					Remarks
		1955–56 Rs.	1956–57 Rs.	1957–58 Rs.	1958–59 Rs.	1959–60 Rs.	1960–61 Rs.	
1	Government Porcelain Factory		6,95,644	20,03,294	7,13,590	2,06,242	14,08,132 (Provisional)	
2	Government Central Workshop, Mercara. ...	49,979-73	23,695	24,722	6,863	1,481	...	
3	Government Central Industrial Workshop, Bangalore. ...	No loss	No loss	63,222	77,573	2,23,961	...	
4	Government Silk Filatures, Mysore ...	...	No loss	2,44,718	1,38,334	4,23,250	...	
5	Government Silk Filatures, Kanakapura. ...	1,42,585	1,31,474	1,26,073	2,37,386	1,41,673	...	
6	Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal. ...	2,24,155	1,02,292	No loss	No loss	2,42,180	...	

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಮೈಸೂರು, ಮತ್ತು ಕನಕಪುರ ಸಿರ್ಕ್ ಫಿಲೇಡರ್ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳ ವರ್ಷ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಕೂಡ ನಷ್ಟದಲ್ಲಿ ಕೆಲಸಮಾಡುತ್ತಿವೆ. ಅದಕ್ಕೊಸ್ಕರ ಅದನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡುವುದಕ್ಕೊಸ್ಕರ ಸೆಂಟ್ರಲ್ ಸಿರ್ಕ್ ಬೋರ್ಡ್‌ನವರು ಒಂದು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟ್ ಫೈಡಿಂಗ್ ಕಮಿಟಿ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದಾರೆಂದು ಹೇಳಿದ್ದರಿಂದ ಆ ಕಮಿಟಿ ರಿಪೋರ್ಟು ಬರುವುದು ಯಾವಾಗ ?

†ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇತ್ತೀಚೆಗೆ 15 ದಿವಸಗಳ ಕೆಳಗೆ ಮೈಸೂರಿಗೆ ಬಂದು ಪರಿಶೀಲನೆ ಮಾಡಿಕೊಂಡು ಹೋಗಿದ್ದಾರೆ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಪೋರ್ಸಿಲೇನ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಪ್ರತಿ ವರ್ಷವೂ ಸಾವಿರಗಟ್ಟಲೆಯಲ್ಲ, ಲಕ್ಷಗಟ್ಟಲೆ ಲುಕ್ಸಾನಾಗುತ್ತಿದೆ. ಪ್ಯೂಯಲ್ಲಗೋಸ್ಕರ ದೀಸರ್ ಆಯಿರ್ ತೆಗೆದುಕೊಳ್ಳುತ್ತಾರೆ. ಅದರೊಳಗೆ ಎಷ್ಟು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬರುತ್ತದೆ. ಎಷ್ಟು ಇಲ್ಲ, ಎಷ್ಟು ನಷ್ಟವಾಯಿತು, ಎಷ್ಟು ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯೊಳಗೆ ಬಂದಿಲ್ಲವೆಂದು ಹೇಳುತ್ತೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಇಲ್ಲ ಹೇಳಲಿಕ್ಕೆ ಸಾಧ್ಯವಿಲ್ಲ.

ಶ್ರೀ ಜಿ. ಎನ್. ಪುಟ್ಟಣ್ಣ.—ಗವರ್ನ್‌ಮೆಂಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ 100-800 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ. As against that, ಪ್ರೈವೇಟ್ ಕೆಲಸಗಳಿಗೆ 39 to 60 ಪರ್ಸೆಂಟ್ ಚಾರ್ಜ್ ಮಾಡುತ್ತೀರ. Normal profit allowed is one 10 per cent over the factory cost. ಇತ್ತೀಚಿಗಿಯೂ ರಾಸ್ ಆಗುವುದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನೆಂಬುದನ್ನು ಇನ್‌ವೆಸ್ಟಿಗೇಟ್ ಮಾಡಿದ್ದೀರ ?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಟಾರ್ಗೆಟ್ ಪ್ರೊಡಕ್ಷನ್ ರೀಚ್ ಆಗಿದೆ. ಇನ್ನುಮುಂದೆ ರಾಸ್ ಆಗುವುದಿಲ್ಲ.

2-00 P.M.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—My question is different. Government may earn lakhs and lakhs but what are the reasons for the previous losses. If there is any answer it may be given; otherwise an investigation may be made. Now, I will go to the next question.

ಅಧ್ಯಕ್ಷರು.—ಇವೇನು ತಾವು ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆ ಕೇಳುವುದರಲ್ಲಿ ಒಂದು ಹೊಸ ಪದ್ಧತಿಯನ್ನು ಕಲಯುತ್ತಿದ್ದೀರಲ್ಲ? ಸರಿಯಾಗಿ ಪ್ರಶ್ನೆಕೇಳಬೇಕು. (ನಗು)

Sri B. D. JATTI.—It is a fact that the porcelain factory is earning a profit. I made a statement to the Press in the month of March. From March to August, the factory has been earning profits. In March the production was 207 tons. From March till todate production has been going up and the factory has been earning more than a lakh a month.

Sri G. N. PUTTANNA.—Will the Government give an assurance that this kind of illegal over-charging for supplies to Central Industrial Work shop will stop?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That will be examined but no illegal thing has been done as suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಿಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—(ಬಿ)ಗೆ ಉತ್ತರವಾಗಿ, ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲದ ಸಿರ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲ 1957-58ರಲ್ಲಿ 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಿಲ್ಲ ಎಂದಿದೆ. ಆದರೆ 1959-60ನೇ ಸಾಲಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಸುಮಾರು 2,42,180 ನಷ್ಟ ಎಂದು ಹೇಳಲಾಗಿದೆ. ಇದಕ್ಕೆ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಕಾರ್ಣಗಳು ಬಹಳವಿವೆ.

The cost of raw material has remained very high. The quality of raw material, namely cocoons, is generally poor. There has been a steady increase of labour charges on account of increase of D. A. from time to time. Increased amenities are being provided to the labourers under the factory rules. Interest charge on capital provided have increased due to increase in rate from 4 to 5 per cent. Similarly provision of depreciation and building and machinery. The price of silk waste, a very important bye-product of the silk industry, has remained very low. In recent years there has been an increase in the cost of power, fuel and other incidents. Silk is being released to the market at below cost of production as the market is not able to absorb the silk at the rate of manufacture. These are some of the reasons.

ಶ್ರೀ ಎಂ. ಲಿಂಗೇಗೌಡ.—ಇದು ಜನರಲ್ಲಾಗಿ ಎಲ್ಲಾ ಕಾರ್ಖಾನೆಗಳಿಗೂ ಹೇಳುವ ಕಾರಣಗಳು ನಾನು ನಿರ್ದಿಷ್ಟವಾಗಿ ಕೊಳ್ಳೇಗಾಲದ ಸಿಲ್ಕ್ ಫ್ಯಾಕ್ಟರಿಯಲ್ಲಿ 1957-58ರಲ್ಲಿ ಮತ್ತು 1958-59ರಲ್ಲಿ ನಷ್ಟವಿರಲಿಲ್ಲ. ಆದರೆ 1960 ನೇ ಇಸವಿಯಲ್ಲಿ ಎರಡೂವರೆ ಲಕ್ಷ ನಷ್ಟ ಆಗಿರುವ ಕಾರಣವೇನು?

ಶ್ರೀ ಬಿ. ಡಿ. ಜತ್ತಿ.—ಅದು ಕಕೂನಿನ ವೆರೈಟಿ ಮೇಲೆ ಹೋಗುತ್ತದೆ. ಇದರಿಂದ ಹೆಚ್ಚು ಕಡಿಮೆಯಾಗುತ್ತದೆ.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—Spread over a period of five years, the Government Silk Filatures have lost 20 lakhs. Is the Chief Minister aware of the percentage of loss to the total investment.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No, Sir.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—The Chief Minister referred to the visit of the Central Silk Board. At whose instance the Members of the Central Board came to this State?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—The Government of Mysore has repeatedly requested the Government of India and also the Taxtile Commissioner to investigate into the condition of our silk filatures and help us with suggestions. They had come here, they studied the question and their suggestions are awaited.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—My question is whether they visited at the invitation of the Government of Mysore or they came on their own initiative. On the floor of this House, I have demanded that an Enquiry Committee should be set up to find out as to what is wrong with our silk filatures. Now they are getting an outside agency as if there is no local talent to go into this question.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—This question has to be considered from the all-India point of view. It is not as if Mysore alone produces silk. Kashmir and some other States also produce silk. Therefore the Government of Mysore represented that our factories are incurring heavy loss and we asked them to visit and investigate. They agreed. There may be persons in this State who can do the same work but this has to be considered from an all-India point of view.

Sri J. B. MALLARADHYA.—If we are asking for protection to the silk industry I can understand your asking the Government of India. My question is as to what the Government have done internally, within the State itself departmentally to reduce the loss. The losses are more than 30 to 40 per cent on the investment. What concrete measures have the Government taken departmentally. Government can obtain anybody from England, America or Germany; I am not bothered. In every session this question is coming up and what is it that you have done about it ?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—Government has taken all possible measures to modernise the machinery and also improve the quality.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—Is the Government aware that the quality of silk produced has deteriorated after the introduction of the bonuses.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No. On the other hand, in Kollegal people are requesting that it should be introduced there also.

Sri G. VENKATAI GOWDA.—My question is whether in other places like Kanakapura, the quality has been deteriorating and that is the reason the selling price has been reduced.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—No, Sir.

Sri D. ABDUR RASHEED.—Is it a fact that the poor quality of breeding cocoons is responsible for the loss?

Sri B. D. JATTI.—In giving the reasons for the loss, I have mentioned this also.

Sri C. K. RAJAIAH SHETTY.—Is it a fact that at the Central Industrial Workshop lot of new machinery is idle and yet there is no working programme and therefore the Industry is facing heavy loss.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—While shifting from one place to another there was some slackness.

Sri GAJANAN PANDIT.—Is it possible to control the deterioration in the quality of silk.

Sri B. D. JATTI.—That is being tried. We are also getting advice from outside.